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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/823,097	04/13/2004	Cynthia C. Bamdad	M1015.70013US01	3158
7590 06/29/2005			EXAM	INER
Timothy J. Oyer, Ph.D.			DO, PENSEE T	
Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C. 600 Atlantic Avenue			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Boston, MA 02210			1641	
•			DATE MAILED: 06/29/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/823,097	BAMDAD ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Pensee T. Do	1641
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFF after SiX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stany reply received by the Office later than three months after the mearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thir riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON atute, cause the application to become Al	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		•
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2 This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ 1 Since this application is in condition for allo closed in accordance with the practice under	This action is non-final. wance except for formal mat	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>276</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with the state of the above claim(s) is/are with the state of	drawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	accepted or b) objected to the drawing(s) be held in abeyar rection is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bur * See the attached detailed Office action for a	ents have been received. ents have been received in A priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)	🗖 :	
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(Summary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)

DETAILED ACTION

Amendment Entry and Claim Status

The preliminary amendment filed on January 27, 2005 has been acknowledged and entered.

Claim 276 is pending. All other claims are cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 276 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 276 is indefinite because the preamble seems to be incomplete. The method for doing what? It is unclear as to what the purpose of the method is, a method of detecting, quantifying, or determining something?

Claim 276 is also indefinite for reciting "adapted to be fastened" because it is unclear of what is being modified so that the chemical or biological species is adapted to be fastened to the colloidal particle.

Claim 276 is also unclear of what the means for determining the immobilization of the first to second colloidal particle. Does the binding of the biological species give off some sort of signal when they become bound to each other therefore determining that the first colloidal particle is immobilized to the second colloidal particle?

Double Patenting

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Art Unit: 1641

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 276 is provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending Application No. 10/763,810 ('810). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because Application '810 claims a method of exposing a first surface or region or a surface carrying a first immobilized component and a second surface or region of a surface carrying a second immobilized components to colloidal particles carrying immobilized species and determining immobilization of the colloidal particles to the first or second surface or region. The first and second surface or region can be of another colloidal particle. Thus, the method of application '810 has the same purpose of determining immobilization of the colloidal particles to the first or second surface or region of the other colloidal particles.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 276 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Liberti et al. (US 5,108,933).

Liberti teaches manipulating colloids via magnetic separation. The method is using a first colloidal protein magnetite (first colloidal particle coated with first protein) and a second colloidal protein magnetite having a binding affinity for a determinant on the first colloidal protein magnetite. (see col. 18, line66-col. 19, line 2). Separation takes place before determining the immobilization of the first colloid particle with respect to the second colloidal particle. (see col. 18, lines 44-46).

Claim 276 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Masson et al. (US 4,279,617).

Masson teaches a particle agglutination assay for antigens, antibodies and other binding proteins using two different, microscopic or submicroscopic particulate reagents. The first particulate reagent binds with the antigen or antibody under assay, and then the second particulate reagent which has a specific binding member attached thereto is added which binds only to those first reagent particles which have bound to the antigen or antibody under assay, so causing agglutination. The free unbound first and second particles are assayed to indicate the presence and/or amount of the antigen/antibody under assay. (see abstract, col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 67; col. 4, lines 59-63).

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Determining the immobilization of the first and second particles is equivalent to the

counting of the non-bound particles. The specification of the present invention describes

that colloidal particles are nanoparticles including inorganic, organic, polymeric,

ceramic, semiconductor, metallic (gold), non-metallic, etc. (see page 22, lines 4-11).

The particles of Masson are latex which are less than 15 microns. (col. 2, lines 31-35).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pensee T. Do whose telephone number is 571-272-

0819. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:00-3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long Le can be reached on 571-272-0823. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Pensee T. Do Patent Examiner June 15, 2005

LONG V. LE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER **TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600**

06/23/05